I'm human

Answers to ics 700

Answers to fema ics 700 test. Ics 700 answers. Ics 100 answers. Ics test questions. Ics 700 summary.

1. What characteristic includes documents that record and communicate incident objectives, tactics, and assignments for operations and support? C. Incident Action Planning 2. Which ICS structure enables different jurisdictions to jointly manage and direct incident activities with a single incident action plan? C. Unified Command 3. Which NIMS Management Characteristic follows established processes for gathering, analyzing, assessing, sharing, and managing data? B. Information and Intelligence Management 4. What characteristic involves using standardized names and definitions for major organizational functions and units? A. Common Terminology 5. What resource management task enables resource coordination throughout the incident? D. Track and Report 6. Is it true that incident information is used across ICS, EOCs, MAC Groups, and JIS to aid in planning, determine incident costs, and identify safety issues? A. TRUE 7. Who leads each ICS General Staff and reports directly to the Incident Commander or Unified Command? A. Section Chief 8. Is it true that Emergency Management Assistance Compact (EMAC) is a state-to-state system for sharing resources during an emergency or disaster? A. TRUE 9. What key principle involves using communications and information systems familiar to users? C. Interoperability 10. What are the three NIMS guiding principles? C. Planning, response, recovery. 11. Which communications standard is using social media to support activities such as producing maps and incident visualizations an example of? D. Information Security/Operational 1. Which resource management task deploys or activates personnel and resources? A. Identify Requirements B. Track and Report C. Order and Acquire D. Mobilize Answer: D. Mobilize 2. Which of the following is an EOC function? A. Coordinating plans and determining resource needs B. All of the above C. Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information D. Providing coordination and policy direction Answer: B. All of the above 3. Which NIMS Management Characteristic refers to the number of subordinates that directly report to a supervisor? A. Modular Organization B. Chain of Command and Unity of Command C. Management by Objectives D. Manageable Span of Control Answer: D. Manageable Span of Control 4. Ensuring the uninterrupted flow of information’ describes which key communications and information systems principle? A. Reliability, Scalability, and Portability B. Security C. Interoperability D. Resilience and Redundancy Answer: D. Resilience and Redundancy 5. Which organizations should be involved in communications planning? A. MAC Groups B. All Stakeholders C. Area Command D. Planning Section Answer: D. Planning Section 6. Which NIMS Command and Coordination structures are offsite locations where staff from multiple agencies come together? A. Incident Command Structure (ICS) B. Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) C. Joint Information System (JIS) D. MAC Group Answer: B. Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) 7. Incident Reports, such as Situation Reports and Status Reports enhance situational awareness and ensure that personnel can access needed information. A. TRUE B. FALSE Answer: A. TRUE 8. The Incident Action Plan is prepared by General Staff from which section? A. Operations B. Finance/Administration C. Planning D. Logistics Answer: C. Planning 9. The jurisdiction receiving mutual aid can _____ resources if they do not meet its needs. A. Redirect B. Store C. Decline D. Disregard Answer: C. Decline 10. When an incident occurs or threatens, local emergency personnel manage response using NIMS principles and ICS. If the incident is or becomes large or complex, _____. A. Federal authorities assist B. Local EOCs activate C. A Unified Command is established D. Mutual Aid Agreements are executed Answer: B. Local EOCs activate 11. Which resource management activity identifies and verifies that personnel are qualified for a particular position? A. Qualifying B. Planning C. Certification D. Credentialing Answer: D. Credentialing 12. The need for _____ can complicate information sharing among emergency personnel. A. confidentiality B. advanced equipment C. verified sources D. social media outlets Answer: A. confidentiality 25. NIMS Resource inventorying refers to activities conducted before a situation requires a response. This is done to ensure preparedness. 26. The Command and Coordination component of NIMS recommends organizational structures for managing incidents at the operational level and incident support levels. 27. Qualifying, certifying, and credentialing personnel involves establishing common definitions for capabilities, which helps in making informed decisions about resource allocation during an incident. 28. A Joint Information Center (JIC) is a central location that houses operations of the Joint Information System (JIS) and where public information staff perform their duties related to public affairs. 29. The MAC Group does not replace the primary functions of Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) or other dispatch organizations during an incident response. 30. Level 2 – Enhanced Steady-State is activated when certain EOC team members or organizations are needed to monitor a credible threat, without implementing full activation protocols. 31. Interoperability refers to the capacity for emergency management and response personnel to work effectively together by communicating efficiently through various systems and technologies. 32. NIMS Components can be adapted to planned events like sporting events, allowing for a structured approach to managing these types of situations. 33. Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) can take various forms including fixed locations, temporary facilities, or even virtual structures where staff participate remotely, depending on the needs of an incident. 34. Incident Action Planning is one of the NIMS Management Characteristics that involves creating documents for recording and communicating objectives, tactics, and assignments related to incident management operations and support. 35. When an incident occurs, local emergency personnel manage the response initially. However, if it escalates beyond their capabilities or resources, they may need additional support and coordination from higher-level authorities. NIMS principles and ICS dictate that when an incident becomes large or complex, local EOCs activate to ensure effective management. The NIMS Management Characteristic involving standardized names and definitions for major organizational functions and units is Common Terminology. In NIMS, the Management Characteristic following established processes for gathering, analyzing, assessing, sharing, and managing data is Information and Intelligence Management. NIMS' Integrated Communications enables units from diverse agencies to connect, share information, and achieve situational awareness. Resource inventorying in NIMS refers to preparedness activities conducted outside of incident response. The EOC configuration allowing personnel to function with minimal preparation or startup time is the Incident Support Model (ISM) structure. ICS provides a standardized approach to commanding, controlling, and coordinating on-scene emergency personnel. Regarding resource typing, characteristics such as capability are typically used to categorize resources. The major NIMS Component describing recommended organizational structures for incident management at operational and incident support levels is Command and Coordination. The NIMS structure developing, recommending, and executing public information plans and strategies is the Joint Information System (JIS). EOCs receive senior level guidance from MAC Groups. 1. What NIMS structure makes cooperative multi-agency decisions? A. MAC Groups B. Incident Command System C. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) D. Joint Information System (JIS) Answer: A. MAC Groups 2. Which resource management task ensures providers are paid and resources remain ready? A. Reimburse and Restock B. Track and Report C. Mobilize D. Order and Acquire Answer: A. Reimburse and Restock 3. What NIMS Management Characteristic helps avoid confusion from conflicting instructions? A. Chain of Command and Unity of Command B. Management by Objectives C. Information and Intelligence Management D. Accountability Answer: A. Chain of Command and Unity of Command 4. Which NIMS Management Characteristic involves developing plans to accomplish tasks? A. Manageable Span of Control B. Comprehensive Resource Management C. Modular Organization D. Management by Objectives Answer: D. Management by Objectives 5. When do managers in NIMS plan for the demobilization process? A. At the end of the incident B. During recovery C. At the same time they begin mobilizing resources D. When transitioning between operational periods Answer: D. When transitioning between operational periods. 6. What communications management practice involves specifying information sharing platforms? A. Equipment Standards B. Agreements C. Policy and Planning D. Standardized Communication Types Answer: B. Agreements 7. Which NIMS Management Characteristic includes maintaining accurate inventories of resources? A. Comprehensive Resource Management B. Incident Facilities and Locations C. Management by Objectives D. Dispatch/ Deployment Answer: A. Comprehensive Resource Management. 8. Establishing mutual aid agreements to obtain resources is an example of what resource management activity? A. Acquiring, storing, and inventorying resources B. Identifying and Typing Resources C. Qualifying, certifying, and credentialing personnel D. Planning for Resources Answer: D. Planning for Resources. 9. What NIMS guiding principle supports interoperability among multiple organizations? A. Unity of Effort B. Adaptability C. Standardization D. Flexibility Answer: C. Standardization. 10. Which resource management task involves determining resource types, quantities, and users? A. Order and Acquire B. Track and Report C. Mobilize D. Identify Requirements Answer: D. Identify Requirements. 11. Which Command Staff member serves as the incident command point of contact for non-incorporated organizations? (No answer available in the given text.) Unified Command Liaison Officer Order and Acquire Reimburse and Restock Track and Report Mobilize Order and Acquire Reimburse and Restock True True Planning Section Unity of Effort Standardization Supports interoperability Improves integration and connectivity Allows incident personnel and organizations to work together effectively Common Terminology Enables effective communication Unity of Effort Enables organizations with jurisdictional authority or functional responsibilities to support each other while allowing each participating agency to maintain its own authority and accountability 1. Resource Management Resource Management Command and Coordination Communications and Information Management 1. Identifying and typing resources Qualifying, certifying, and credentialing personnel Planning for resources Acquiring, storing, and inventorying resources Capability Answer The resources capability to perform its function in one or more of the five mission areas: Prevention, Protection, Mitigation, Response, and Recovery RecoveryTyping is categorized into three types: CategoryAnswer, KindA broad characterization such as personnel, equipment, teams, and facilities. Typing: TypeAnswer measures a resource's capability based on size, power, capacity, or experience and qualifications. Resources have different levels of capabilities, with Type 1 having greater capacity than others. QualifyingAnswer ensures personnel meet minimum standards for specific positions, while CertificationAnswer provides recognition from authorities. CredentialingAnswer documents an individual's qualifications through ID cards or badges. In Resource Management, requirements include identifying resources needed, their location, and who will receive them. Order and Acquire (RM) involves ensuring resources meet mission needs. Track and Report (RM) tracks resource locations, prepares staff for use, protects personnel and equipment, and enables coordination. Demobilization (RM) ensures a safe and efficient return of resources to their original location and status. Reimburse and Restock (RM) maintains readiness, validates costs, pays providers, and restocks damaged equipment. Mutual Aid shares resources and services between jurisdictions or organizations. NIMS Structures include Common ICS Facilities: Incident Command Post, Staging Areas, Incident Base, and Camps. The Incident Command Post is the location of tactical-level incident management, while Staging Areas temporarily position personnel and equipment. Incident Bases support primary activities, and Camps provide food, sleeping areas, sanitation, and minor maintenance. Area Command oversees multiple incidents or complex incidents by establishing incident bases and providing logistical support. ICS organizations utilize specific methods to manage responses. For instance, they might employ an ICS structure from off-site locations to: 1. **Address immediate threats and hazards**. 2. **Provide coordinated support** to incident Command, on-scene personnel, and/or other EOCs. Common ways to organize EOCs include the ICS or ICS-like structure, the Incident Support Model structure, or a Departmental structure. EOC activation levels can be categorized into three: 1. **Full Activation**: This is used when the situation demands a comprehensive response. 2. **Enhanced steady-state/partial activation**: This level is employed for sustained operations where resources are managed efficiently. 3. **Normal operations/steady state**: This mode indicates that operations are proceeding smoothly, with no immediate need for heightened alertness. Key Functions of MAC Groups: 1. **Acting as a policy-level body**, they oversee strategic decisions and resource allocation. 2. **Supporting resource prioritization** by making cooperative multi-agency decisions. 3. **Enabling decision-making** among elected officials, appointed officials, and the Incident Commander. The Joint Information System (JIS) plays a crucial role in incident management: 1. It integrates incident information and public affairs into a unified platform that provides accurate, accessible, timely, and complete information to the public and stakeholders. 2. JIS activities include developing and delivering coordinated interagency messages, recommending public information plans and strategies, advising on public affairs issues affecting the incident Management effort, and addressing rumors. Key Principles of Communication During Incident Operations: 1. **Gathering**: Collecting relevant information. 2. **Verifying**: Ensuring accuracy of gathered data. 3. **Coordinating**: Collaborative sharing of verified information. 4. **Disseminating**: Timely distribution of the coordinated information. Federal Involvement in Response Efforts: The Federal Government becomes involved when a state or tribal leader requests assistance, or when federal interests are at risk due to statute, regulation, or direct involvement. Critical Communications and Information Systems Principles: 1. **Interoperability**: Enabling seamless communication among different systems. 2. **Reliability, Scalability, and Portability**: Ensuring that systems can adapt and function reliably under varying conditions. 3. **Resilience and Redundancy**: Implementing backup systems to ensure continuous operation. 4. **Security**: Protecting communications from unauthorized access or tampering. Key Aspects of Incident Management Communications: 1. **Strategic Communications**: Providing high-level guidance on resource allocation, roles, and overall incident management strategies. 2. **Tactical Communications**: Facilitating communication among on-scene personnel and cooperating agencies. 3. **Support Communications**: Coordinating with strategic and tactical communications for effective support. 4. **Public Communications**: Issuing alerts, warnings, and conducting press conferences. An Incident Action Plan (IAP) improves situational awareness by outlining incident-specific objectives and tactics. Data Interoperability is ensured through common communication protocols that enable the sharing of information among all incident management stakeholders. NIMS Management Characteristic encompasses documents that outline incident objectives, tactics, and assignments for operations and support. This characteristic is known as Incident Action Planning. Joint Information Center enables different jurisdictions to jointly manage and direct incident activities with a single incident action plan. Information and Intelligence Management follows established processes for gathering, analyzing, assessing, sharing, and managing data. Common Terminology involves using standardized names and definitions for major organizational functions and units. Track and Report enables resource coordination throughout the incident by deploying or activating personnel and resources. Each ICS General Staff is led by a Section Chief who reports directly to the Incident Commander or Unified Command. The three NIMS guiding principles are Planning, Response, and Recovery. EOC functions include Coordinating plans and determining resource needs, Collecting, analyzing, and sharing information, and Providing coordination and policy direction. Manageable Span of Control refers to the number of subordinates that directly report to a supervisor. Resilience and Redundancy describes the key communications and information systems principle ensuring the uninterrupted flow of information. All Stakeholders involve any individual or group with an interest in the incident, including community groups, government agencies, and private organizations. Emergency Operations Centers (EOCs) are offsite locations where staff from multiple agencies come together to coordinate incident activities. Incident Reports, such as Situation Reports and Status Reports, enhance situational awareness and ensure that personnel can access needed information. The Incident Action Plan is prepared by General Staff from the Operations section. Planning and logistics play a crucial role in emergency response management. The key communications and information systems principle that describes 'the capacity for emergency management and response personnel to interact and work well together' is Interoperability. NIMS Components are adaptable to planned events, which can include sporting events. EOCs (Emergency Operations Centers) can be fixed locations or virtual structures with staff participating remotely. Incident Action Planning includes documents that record and communicate incident objectives, tactics, and assignments for operations and support. What is the key factor in categorizing resources regarding resource typing? A. Capability B. Location C. Number available D. Color Answer: A. Capability What major NIMS Component describes recommended organizational structures for incident management at operational and incident support levels? A. Resource Management B. Communications and Information Management C. Command and Coordination Answer: C. Command and Coordination Which NIMS structure develops, recommends, and executes public information plans and strategies? A. MAC Groups B. Incident Command System C. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) D. Joint Information System (JIS) Answer: C. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) Who receives senior level guidance from the EOCs? A. MAC Groups B. Incident Command System C. Joint Information Center D. Joint Information System (JIS) Answer: A. MAC Groups Full activation of an EOC can include personnel from assisting agencies, is this true or false? A. TRUE B. FALSE Answer: A. TRUE Which NIMS structure makes cooperative multi-agency decisions? A. MAC Groups B. Incident Command System C. Emergency Operations Center (EOC) D. Joint Information System (JIS) Answer: A. MAC Groups What resource management task establishes and maintains the readiness of resources, ensures providers are paid in a timely manner? A. Reimburse and Restock B. Track and Report C. Mobilize D. Order and Acquire Answer: A. Reimburse and Restock Which NIMS Management Characteristic helps to eliminate confusion caused by conflicting instructions? A. Chain of Command and Unity of Command B. Management by Objectives C. Information and Intelligence Management D. Accountability Answer: A. Chain of Command and Unity of Command 1. Major Components of NIMS 2. Standard mechanisms manage resources before and during incidents 3. Leadership roles and processes for incident management 4. Systems for information management and decision-making 5. Key Activities of Resource Management Preparedness 6. Identifying and typing resources 7. Qualifying, certifying, and credentialing personnel 8. Planning for resources 9. Acquiring, storing, and inventorying resources